

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

MEN LACKING, WOMEN PAVE STREETS OF BERLIN, DRIVE ELECTRIC CARS AND HACKS

Danish Editor Makes Interesting Observations On Trip to
Germans' Capital, Where Social Life Is Topsy-
Turvy Because of War

Interesting observations of Berlin in war times are contained in a communication of V. Scheel, editor of the *Ugeskrift for Laeger* at Copenhagen, a translation of which is printed in the *Journal of the A. M. A.* The translation follows:

Those who visit Berlin these days find the city changed in several respects. The lack of rubber has limited the number of automobiles and bicycles on the streets to the minimum, and of decrepit nags in the cabs shows that the war has taken all the capable horses. The absence of the male population is noticeable by the extent to which women are serving in men's positions, as motorwomen on the electric tramways, as letter carriers, street sweepers and even in heavy paving work.

Food Supply.

"Germany, especially the large cities and the regions where there is not much cultivated land, as in Saxony, is confronted with important difficulties in regard to food. (Saxony is a bread-producing district.) Some are in new barracks, erected and well equipped for the purpose, others in schools and other buildings. The trains from the battlefields run to the doors of the barracks hospital. We saw one train that had arrived an hour before from the western seat of war, and it was empty. All the wounded had already been installed in their beds. At the beginning of the war the wounded were transported on litters which were suspended from springs to overcome the movements of the train. But it was found that the vibrations of the springs kept the men from resting while the litters were carried off with the wounded, and the train sometimes had none left. For these among other reasons, it was found better to have beds built into the car, with a spring bottom. They are arranged in a double row, one above the other, lengthwise of the car. The train had its kitchen, pharmacy and operating room, but as few operations as possible are done on the way. The chief of the hospital is a military surgeon but he attends almost exclusively to the administration; the physicians in the different barracks work independently. Every effort is made to keep the convalescents interested; lessons are given in languages and in practical trades. All the barracks hospitals have grounds where the men raise chickens and rabbits, and there is some emulation between the men. The meals are good. In all the hospitals I visited, both civilian and military, I was impressed with the fact that any scarcity of provisions was not allowed to affect the diet of the sick. The hospital food everywhere was above reproach.

Special Hospitals.

"Besides these general hospitals to which all the wounded and the sick are referred, there have been organized a series of specialist departments for special affections. Thus the College of Sculpture at Charlottenburg, which also has been taken for a hospital, is devoted mainly to lesions of the jaws. Some of them are horrifying when they arrive, the lower part of the face and the greater part of the jaws shot away. It is wonderful to see how nearly human such faces can be made after a few months of treatment. The principle is to remove as little tissue as possible. Commenced fractures may heal and new bone proliferate from scraps of periosteum. Only when it is seen to what extent Nature can be counted on in the repair, is aid afforded by transplantation of a piece from the tibia, fat tissue from the abdomen, skin from the arm, and thus gradually a new face is built up, and supplied when necessary with prostheses for all the teeth and palate. The whole is really worthy of the institution in which it is housed, an actual College for the Plastic Arts. Dentists as a rule are in charge and do the work, as it was assumed that it would be easier for a dentist to supplement his special skill

Organization.

"In the meantime, Germany is the land of organization and the state has taken hold with a firm hand to come to the aid of the populace. The children are fed in the school, and round about in Berlin public kitchens have been established where the people can go for their midday meal or eat it on the spot. The food is tolerably good; it is edible, in any event. Nursing women, young infants and the sick can get extra rations on a physician's order, entitling them to cards to enable them to buy milk or more bread and meat, of course at moderate prices. The sick who require special diets can obtain them from the hospital kitchens. It is believed that by these arrangements the difficulties have been mastered, and it is certain also that, so far as one can see, it is possible in this way to feed the people, in any event so that Germany need not on this ground suffer loss. (I sit at Falkenstein, at Tyskland at den Grand behøver at give tab.)

"The question how far this scarcity of provisions has had an influence on

in constructing, modeling and applying prostheses for the teeth and palate.

"Another special hospital I saw had been arranged on Prof. H. Strauss' initiative, to treat gastro-intestinal affections and diabetes. The intestinal affections are to some extent the consequence of dysentery, which has been quite prevalent in the field, but the majority were cases of aggravation of preceding gastro-intestinal troubles, especially stomach troubles. Diabetes were few; only one case was known that had developed in the field. The importance of such special hospitals lies not only in the better facilities for dietetic measures, in comparison to the general hospitals, but also in the fact that the men's capacity for further service in the field can be estimated better here.

Artificial Limbs.

"A question which has interested medical men particularly in this war has been that of artificial limbs and training in their use. The impression has been that there was a very large proportion of injuries of the arm entailing falling palsy, especially radial paralysis, or more or less crippling amputation. An exposition of artificial limbs was held which demonstrated the way in which the construction of these prostheses had attained simplicity and efficiency. In the Brandenburg hospital we had opportunity to see them applied and in use. This apparatus was installed in an insane asylum which was complete at the outbreak of the war but had not been used. There was a farm connected with the institution, and those who had been farmers before their injury are being trained in the use of their prostheses. The superintendent of the farm department is a man who lost his right arm in childhood and who many years has been a successful farmer with his prostheses. It is clear that the example of such a man is most inspiring to the men with their new prostheses. We saw this man mow a field of rye and bind up the grain and do it as skillfully as any one could do with both hands. In addition to this department there are training schools for all kinds of work where the disabled maimed are trained.

Prisoners' Camp.

"In Brandenburg we had further opportunity to visit a prisoners' camp. It housed 10,000 prisoners but most of them were away at the time, working in the field on factories. Work is not compulsory, but most of the men are glad of the opportunity for something to do, and they prefer the food they get from the farmers to that in the prison camp. The prisoners in this camp were mainly Russian. They sleep on wooden beds in two tiers in large barracks. The camp is separated into districts, each with quarters for 1,000 men. These districts are enclosed in a barbed wire fence, so that if epidemic disease breaks out in one district it can be isolated by merely stationing a guard at the single gate. The food supply is in the hands of the military authorities here as elsewhere; unpleasant experiences having shown the folly of farming it out to private parties. The food rations are calculated according to the calories—2,500 calories a day; this is a little scanty, but scarcely scantier than most of the German just at present are living on, and judging from the people's aspect the nourishment was sufficient. The quality of the food seems to be stamped somewhat with the scarcity of foodstuffs, but of course we cannot set up our plates as judges of taste here. Among the prisoners were some Russian physicians who treated the sick in a hospital barracks fitted up as a hospital, although with Spartan simplicity; they were not very happy in their monotonous existence and had but one wish: to be exchanged."

Typhus

In conclusion Scheel describes the

way in which typhus has been conquered as one of the most interesting sections of the medical side of the war. He says: "Although it has always been endemic in Russia, and yearly claims not a few victims, no one had ever had a clear idea as to how it was transmitted and how it could be combated. The French bacteriologist Nicolle suggested that it might be transmitted by the louse, but no serious attempts were made to confirm the soundness of this hypothesis or apply its consequences in practice. When the disease invaded Germany, important research on it was undertaken at once. The conclusion was soon drawn that body lice were probably responsible for the transmission, and organized efforts to 'unlouse' the men were at once undertaken. From the moment when it became possible to obtain the mastery over lice, the disease was rooted out of Germany; single cases may be imported as the incubation period is fourteen days, but when no lice are to be found the disease cannot spread. A typhus patient can sleep with other patients without infecting them. Every soldier is 'unloused' before he is allowed to leave the front, and in every railroad station in Germany there stands a reservist soldier and he demands from every military person—generals as well as privates—who comes from the front, to produce his *Entlausungsschein*, his card certifying that he has been 'unloused' before he is allowed to leave the depot. In the prisoners' camp the unlousing was done with very simple means. The lice are killed with steam and dry heat applied in a wooden building lined throughout with roofing paste-board. The steam is developed in a locomotive which is run close to the barracks. The men enter a room and deposit their watch and other valuables in a locker in the outer wall. The clothing is marked with a number and hung up on a hook and carried into the sterilizing room where it hangs in rows as in a wardrobe. A tube brings the steam from the locomotive. It enters with a force of twelve atmospheres, a wooden screen preventing the steam from blowing the clothing off the hooks. Maximal thermometers are suspended among the clothes and a thermometer and manometer are arranged so they can be read from outside. In the course of half an hour the temperature in the room is brought to 110 C., which is more than enough to kill the lice. Leather goods are sterilized with dry heat in another room heated by the steam sent through pipes. In the meanwhile the men have passed into a room where the hair and beard are cut, the hair on the bodies being also shaved. They pass then into the room where there are large tubs and douches and the men are soaped and scrubbed. They then pass into another room, located on the other side of the sterilizing room and their clothing is handed to them, well dried after the sterilization. They can then leave the establishment, getting their valuables by unlocking the lockers from outside the building. A thousand men can thus be 'unloused' in an hour's time. That not merely lice but all bacteria are killed at the same time is self-evident. The barracks themselves can also be disinfected by the steam from the locomotive at any time; formaldehyde disinfection does not kill lice.

Medical Research.

"The mode of transmission and prophylaxis of typhus are by no means the only subject for scientific research during the war. We had opportunity to see a collection of pathological anatomical preparations which have been collected mostly by Aschhoff, and which are exhibited in the Kaiser-Wilhelms Akademie at Berlin. The future will not lack material to study the action of projectiles from modern weapons; there are also on

exhibition lungs showing the lesions from asphyxiating gases. It is too early to draw up the balance sheet of the war; at the moment the evil predominates, but as many technical improvements which will prove of importance in the days of peace have resulted from the demand which the war has entailed, so will medicine in different fields experience new impulses and new life from the war, and indirectly it will thus have an important influence on the general progress of civilization."

SENATOR REED CITES FIGURES ON PROSPERITY

Senator Reed of Missouri on Aug. 23, in a remarkable address to the United States Senate, reviewed the deeds of the Wilson administration. He told the tales of a masterly way. The speech covered 41 months of the Democratic administration.

Of the "unexampled prosperity" of the country Senator Reed stated: "Mr. Hughes declares we are living in a Fool's Paradise. I now invite you to explore that delightful country."

"In Wilson's first three years," he asserted, "bank deposits have increased nearly six billion dollars and have reached the stupendous sum of more than twenty-six billion dollars. Bank resources have increased near seven and three-quarter billion dollars."

"In Roosevelt's four years bank deposits increased 15 per cent.; in Taft's four years, 15 per cent.; in Wilson's three and a quarter years, 35 per cent."

"Gold Imports Increased."

"During Wilson's administration imports of gold exceeded exports to the extent of \$41,087,196."

"During Wilson's administration imports of gold exceeded exports to the extent of nearly \$86 million dollars."

"While we are creating wealth at a rate never before equaled by any people, the European countries are expending \$108,000,000 a day in the devastating work of war."

After recounting the increased earnings of railroads, of the post office department, our manufacturing and industrial prosperity and the increased wages of labor, Senator Reed continued:

"Such is the wonderful prosperity our great country enjoys. Such is the smiling picture which Candidate Hughes characterizes as 'a fool's paradise.' By what phrase would we have described conditions had they unhappily been reversed? Would not the man who is now curling his lip at the country's prosperity, refusing his great antagonist any modicum of credit, and sneeringly exclaimed 'a fool's paradise,' have then charged disaster to the President and bitterly declaimed of 'Democratic bread lines' and 'Wilson soup houses'?"

"Plainly, when the justice doffed his armor he likewise cast aside the judicial temperament."

"When he plunged into the stream of politics he abandoned his honorable robes on the bench."

"When he forsook the society of the Justices of the Supreme Court and exchanged the precepts of Blackstone, Coke, and Marshall for the companionship and counsel of Flynn and Willoughby, Perkins and Schwab, Gary and Guggenheim, et al., he prepared to play the political game in all its baser aspects."

Labor Is Content.

"Well, perhaps, we do dwell in 'a fool's paradise.' But the laboring

Weed-Loving Lawyers

Bother Galen Carter

Because lawyers were using his office for a smoking room, Assistant State's Attorney Galen A. Carter yesterday ordered a deputy sheriff to stand guard at the door and keep away intruders. The state's attorney returned from the criminal superior court room yesterday morning and found his office crowded with lawyers who were puffing cigars.

The tobacco smoke was so thick that Attorney Carter had to have the windows raised before he could do any work at his desk. He then called County Sheriff Pease and said, "I want you to put a man on guard at this door and keep people out of here unless they have business with me."

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

General Leonard A. Wood will address at Washington Irving High school 2,000 New York school teachers this afternoon on the subject of physical training.

More than a hundred persons narrowly escaped death when a four-story brick building in Summit street, Toledo, collapsed and tumbled into the street.

Gov. Whitman granted a further reprieve in the case of Thomas Bambrick, who was to be executed in Sing Sing today, until the week beginning October 2.

LOCAL BRIDGEWORKER SAYS HE IS GLAD TO INDORSE LAX-A-TONE



MR. MARTIN F. KELLY.

If anyone in Bridgeport doubts the efficiency of Lax-A-Tone, their doubts should be dispelled after thorough investigation of the statement of Mr. Kelly who lives at 279 Sterling street, a man whose character, truthfulness and standing in Bridgeport is beyond reproach. Mr. Kelly says:

"I have suffered with stomach trouble and indigestion, I was bothered with gas and bloated, had severe attacks of heartburn. I have tried many remedies and could find none that

would bring relief until I used Lax-A-Tone and I have found Lax-A-Tone remedy that I have looked for and do not hesitate to publicly indorse this to the Bridgeport citizens."

Lax-A-Tone is a remedy for dyspepsia, sour acid stomach, torpid bowels, bilious attacks, a spring tonic and will positively drive malaria out of the system.

Lax-A-Tone is for sale at Hartigan's Drug Stores, 81 Fairfield avenue, near Main street, and Main and Congress streets.—Adv.

Buy Your Fall Clothing Here

This big credit clothing department store is filled with great stocks of new and remarkably low priced Fall Clothes for men, women and children. Supply your needs now. Our Cheerful Credit Plan, no money down, \$1 a week, makes it easy for you.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Men's & Young Men's Fall Suits

All the fabrics and colors popular this Fall are included in this stock of suits which we've made special values at these reduced prices:

\$15 SUITS, SATURDAY..	\$ 9.75	\$25 SUITS, SATURDAY..	\$19.75
\$20 SUITS, SATURDAY..	\$14.75	\$30 SUITS, SATURDAY..	\$23.50

Good-bye Straw Hat!

MEN'S FALL HATS

All new Models in Felt Soft Hats, Derbies, and genuine imported Velours, specially priced.

\$1.45 to \$6.00

SATURDAY SUIT SPECIAL

For Women and Misses'

All wool Navy Serge Suits in stunning Fall model. Value \$11.98

\$16.75 Saturday Special at

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

NEW FALL SUITS

Assortment comprises suits in Broadcloths, serges gabardines, velours and other fashionable materials, fur and fabric trimmed in the latest styles, very reasonably priced from

\$12.98 to \$49.50

SHOES FOR FALL

Men's Fall Models in tan, Cordovan, Calfskin, Gun Metal, etc. \$2.50 to \$7.50
Women's new Fancy High Cuts in combinations, also all the regular staple models \$2.25 to \$7.50
Children's new \$1.25 to \$3.50
Shoes
Full line House Slippers for men and women.

TROUSERS FOR FALL

New Fall patterns and fabrics in Trousers, values \$2 to \$4, for

\$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.95

NEW FALL SHIRTS

Arrow, No Fade, Emery and other well known shirts in every new material. Either soft or stiff cuffs. Special Saturday prices

95c, \$1.35, \$1.85

SILK NECKWEAR

for Fall, in many handsome new designs.

29c, 49c, 65c

Big stock of Men's and Boys' Sweaters ready.

SCHOOL CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN

New Fall Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes at lowest price. Big assortment of styles.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES

Large stock now ready, all fine qualities and all most reasonably priced.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Women's and Misses' new Fall en-broidered models in Satin Dresses, with white satin collar, new colors; fine \$20 value, now \$14.95

New Fall Serge Dresses of all wool

serge, with sailor collar, braid trimmed in black, navy, brown and plum. Belt models, \$10 value, \$6.95

NEW FALL COATS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES' Handsome belted models in brown, navy and blue checks. Good \$7.00 value, for \$3.95

FALL MILLINERY

for women, misses' and children. All stylish models, including large and medium sailors, pompon hats, military styles, veiled hats, with fascinating colors and smart trimmings.

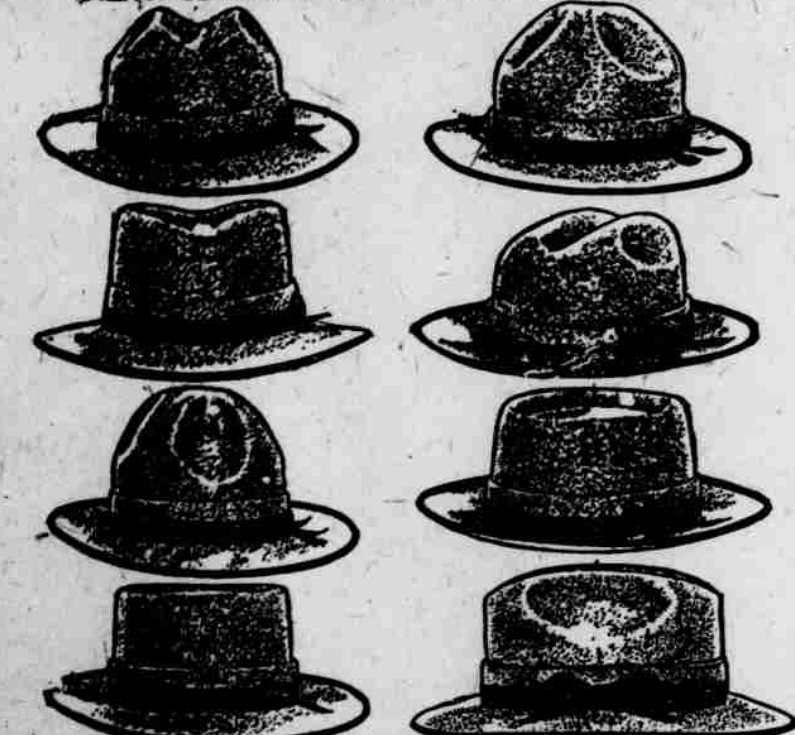
\$1.98 to \$16.75

SERGE SKIRTS

New, all wool serge skirts, black and navy, with side pockets, \$3.50 values \$1.95

Caesar Misch Stores
CASH OR CREDIT
Main, Golden Hill and Middle Streets

The LAMSON AND HUBBARD "PEMBERTON" THE EIGHT IN ONE SOFT HAT-AN ENTIRELY NEW CREATION-MADE IN ALL COLORS



SOLD BY
DAVIS & SAVARD